the sun's physical constitution. We now know that the diminution of light over the earth was perceptible a which is the principal source of the light he sends us. This incandescent atmosphere is called by astronomers the sun's photosphere. During a total eclipse of the sun, his whole sphere, including this photosphere, is covered and hid from view by the interposed body of the meen. Nevertheless, at the very crisis of the central eclipse, there is seen a brilliant white corona or halo around the moon's dark body, like that which painters place around the heads of saints. In this corona, moreover, are frequently seen red or rose-colored projections, of irregular

form and position, around the disc.

The explanation usually given of the white corona is that it betekens a transparent, non-luminous atmos-phere, extending beyond the photosphere or luminous atmosphere, analogous to our own atmosphere. The white light of the corona is accounted for by the reflection of that of the photosphere, very much as curown evening and meraing twilight is pro-duced by the reflection of the solar rays in our atmosphere. The irregular red masses seen projected into the white corons may prove to be immensa volumes of thin cloudy smoke, or solid vaporous particles precipitated from the hot gaseous atmosphere which forms the co-rona. But there are various objections to these views. lothing is as yet definitely settled; further observations and discussions are needed to throw light on the sun's physical constitution. One observer with the spectro-

The question of another planet or planets within the orbit of Mercary, as suggested by Le Verrier, to account for certain extraordinary perturbations of this planet, remains also to be settled. The total eclipse of the sun affords a good opportunity to search for the new planet

For the benefit of those who wish to place themselves on the line of the central celipse, or within the limits of visibility of the total phase, we give the following table, which has been furnished by the Superintendent of the Nautical Almanae at Washington.

LIMITS AND CENTRAL LINE OF THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF Lorgitude from

Latitudes of points on the

Washington, Geometric, Northern Limit, Central Line, Southern Limit,

M. William Control	Partition to Ma	CHARLES HOLLINGS CONTRACTOR	Section Commence	WOLES # Q07
05	279 3	223 2273	842 27/18	930 18
10	769 30	362 1.6	34º 56'.8	832 40"
20	202 34	369 207.0	859 14'.3	310 34
30	Euro 194	809 5008	359 3802	349 26"
40	810 3°	372 151.9	369 27.5	340 49
50	E 3'	379 411.5	397 27 .2	35" 13'-4
62	8,0 31	25* 7.3	869 52'.4	352 \$8'.0
70	849 3	359 20/0	372 18'.1	889 31.9
80	850 W	309 0'.6	379 44/.2	360 25'.8
600		307 27.2	389 10'.8	307 54'.8
65	509 3"		39° 37'.8	370 211.2
300	619 3	200 501.2		379 477.9
210	80 11	407 241.4	339 8/3	250 15/.2
320	809.05	402 53.1	800 33.3	
109	962.34	419-225A	409 1'8	88* 42'.8
210	9.0 3	439.721.3	409 30'.7	89# 107.8
157	910 II	622 235.2	469.000.8	399 3953
167	500 0	400 500.5	41° 20'.3	400 801
110	940 8	439 23'.1	419 000.1	409 877.3
160	957 37	409 50'.8	429 291.3	410 6'.5
100	560 31	44P 24'.6	429 59.5	419 36 .0
200	979 31	449 557.7	433 39'.0	420 51.8
210	\$187.37	457 27',0	440 0'.7	429.35%
200	932 31	450 5803	440 31/.5	439 6'.0
	1009 3	469 201.6	459 2'.3	439 36',5
250		479 07.8	430 33'.1	649 71.0
243	Rula S.			440 37/.4
250	1020 3	45a 35.T	469 3'.9	Mar. 0114
who follo	wing imp	ortant place	s lie in the	track of the

eclipse, and will be involved in total or partial darkness viz.: Des Moines, Iowa City, Fort Madison, Burlington, and Keokuk, in Iowa; Springfield, Jacksonville, and Shelbyville, in Illiaols; Vincennes, Terre Haute, and New-Albany, in Indiana; Louisville, Frankfort, Lexing-ton, and Danville, Kentucky; Abingdon, Virginia; Tajlorsviile, Tennessee; and Raleigh, Fayetteville, Newborn, and Beaufort, North Carolina.

WHAT THE OBSERVER SHOULD LOOK FOR DURING THE TOTAL PHASE.

In addition to the mention we have already made of the corona, and red protuberances seen around the moon's dark body, while the sun is entirely obscured, it may be useful to give the reader a more extended de-scription of what has been observed in previous total eclipses, with regard to these interesting phenomena. In 1706, at Montpeller, the French astronomers saw the moon, when the sun was entirely hid, surrounded by a very white light, which formed a sort of crown around ts disc about three minutes of are in breadth, or onetenth the moon's apparent diameter. Within these limits the light preserved a uniform intensity, and beyond it, to the extent of about four degrees all around the moon, the light was seen gradually diminishing, till it was finally lost in the obscurity of the firmament. During the total eclipse of 1715 at London, some seconds

before the sun was completely hid, Halley saw a lumin-ous ring around the moon, the breadth of which was one twelfth, or perhaps a tenth, of her diameter. Its color he describes as a pale white, or better perhaps pearl-white, and it appeared to be very slightly tinted with the colors of the rainbow. It is almost certain however that these rainbow tints were prismatic effects, due to the imperfeet achromatism of his telescope. To a French astrono this eclipse, the corona or ring around the moon appeared of a silver color. It was more luminous near the borders of the moon, and diminished gradually in intensity up to its exterior circumference. This circumference, although faint, was very well defined. The corona did not appear Dark spaces, or interruptions were observed in it, which gave it still more the appearance of the glory around the heads of saints. This observer also saw at the innermost edge of the corona, a brilliant circle of red, which is probably the carliest notice of what we now call the red protuberances or projections. In 1724, Maraldi observed, for the first time, that the luminous corona was not concentrio with the moon. At the beginning of the eclipse, i: appeared larger on the eastern than on the western side; at the end, on the contrary, it was larger on the west than on the east. The northern berder was also somewhat larger than the they proved the corona to be concentric with the sun instead of with the moon; that it is a phenomenon closely connected with the sun's physical constitution. Important additions were made to these observations during the total celipses of 1778, 1806, and particularly in 1842. On the 8th of July in the latter year, Arago and other astronomers observed the luminous corona in all its spiendor. The distinguished French astronomer describes it as composed first of a circular zone contigu ous to the dark border of the moon, and of a second fainter zone contiguous to the first. The light of the second zone continually diminished from its interior to its exterior limit. That of the first was nearly uniform throughout. In the direction of the line which joined the points of the solar disc where the colipse would begin and end, there were two large wings, which might be considered as expansions of the second luminous corona. The sides of these wings were terminated by curves that were concave outward, and which seemed to be paraboas, whose vertices would be tangent to the moon's disc. Arago saw this corona both with his telescope and

with the naked eye. He also saw those divergent rays, alternately bright and dark, which caused the corona, with all its accessories, to resemble so much the glories drawn around the heads of saints. These rays seemed to spring from the exterior circumference of the first circular zone, and not to run back to the dark edge of the moon. In the total eclipse of 1850, observed at Honolulu in the Sandwich Islands, the corona appeared very irregular. It had the appearance of a star with several projecting branches unequally arranged around its circumference, and of unequal lengths. It was more luminous toward the moon's disc, but it did not offer, either as a whole or any of its parts, any well defined, round limb; no regular ring in fact around the sun or moon. Its light diminished very uniformly outwards, without presenting any sudden variations that were perceptible.

Next to the corons, the phenomena demanding particular attention are the prominences, protuberances, flames, or red projections, which are usually seen in the lower portion of the white ring, near the edge of the moon. These curious appearances were particularly studied by the English and other astronomers, who went to the coasts of Sweden and Norway to observe them in 1851. Mr. Airy, the Astronomer Royal of England, observed the protuberances on the western side of the sun to increase, while those on the eastern side diminished in extent and disappeared before the end of the total phase. Just before the western himb of the suu reappeared he saw a long series of small protuberances of a very red color, touching the edge of the moon, and embracing an are of its circumference thirty degrees in extent. They are generally of a red or rose tint, and are sometim large enough to be visible by the naked eye.

The eminent English astronomers, who so carefully observed in Sweden the great eclipse of July 28, 1851, and Prof. Bond of Harvard University, saw the wonderful coronna, and also the red prominences or flames upon different points of the moon's disc. During the memorable eclipse in India last August, which was total for nearly seven minutes, the numerous French, German, and Euglish astronomical observers attracted thither, observed these prominences with great care, by the aid of the spectroscope, and came to the conclusion that these phenomena were due to the presence of an incandescent, or highly heated hydrogen gas, surrounding the sun's disc, and extending ontward apparently a distance of 50,800 or 60,000 miles.

For the grand effects of a total eclipse on the surrounding scenery, the following description by Mr. Hind of that which he observed on the 28th of July, 1851, may be taken as a sample. He says: "The sapect of nature dur-

quarter of an hour after the beginning of the eclipse, and about ten minutes before the extinction of the sun the gloom increased very perceptibly. The distant hills looked dull and misty, and the sea assumed a dusk; appearance, like that it presents during rain. The daylight that remained had a yellowish tinge, and the azure blue of the sky deepened to a purplish-violet hue, particularly toward the north. But notwithstanding these gradual changes, the chaerver could hardly be prepated for the wenderful spectacle that presented liself when he withdrew his eye from the telescope, after the totality had come on, to gaze around him for a few seconds. The southern heavens ere then of a uniform purple gray color, the only indication of the sun's position being the luminous corona, the light of which contrasted strikingly with that of the surrounding sky. In the zenith and north of it the heavens were of a purplish-violet, and appeared very near, while in the north-west and north-east broad bands of yellowish-crimson light, intensely bright, produced an effect which no person who witnessed it can ever forget. The erimson appeared to run over large portions of the sky in these directions irrespective of the clouds. At higher altitudes the predominant color was purple. All nature seemed to be overshadowed by an unnatural gloom; the distant hills were hardly visible; the sea turned lurid red; and persons standing near the observer had a pale, livid look, calculated to produce the most painful sensations. The darkness, if it can be so termed, had no resemblance to that of night. At various places within the shadow, the planets Venus, Mercury, and Mars, and the brighter stars of the first magnitude, were plainly seen during the total eclipse. Animals were frequently much affected. Cocks crowed at Helsingborg, though the sun was only hidden there 30 seconds, and the birds sought their resting-places as if night had come on."

It would not be surprising if many of the phenomena, which are usually peculiar to the total phase, should be generally observed even in the partial phase of the collipse next month. For, though partial, the eclipse is very large throughout the United States, and the effects of the sun's obscuration will be very much aided by the lateness in the day at which the greatest obscuration will take place-about 6 oclock in the afternoon at and near this city. Possibly something of the corona may be seen, especially if we take pains to screen off the remaining bright crescent of the sun.

THE INSTRUMENTS REQUIRED FOR OBSERVATION. Where nothing better can be had, a bit of plain glass, smoked over a candle or lamp, in some parts more deeply shaded than in others, to suit the varying intensity of the sun's rays during the progress of the eclipse, will enable the observer to see most of the phenomena. In the city it will be easy to procure pieces of the red or ruby-tinted glass, of different shades or depths, from most of the glaziers, which may be used with advantage instead of the smoked glass. Those who can command a good opera-glass, or small telescope of any kind, provided with a shade glass to screen the eye, will of course have a bet-ter view. But the regular astronomical telescopes, properly mounted, and as large as can convemently be transported to the chosen place of observation, will afford the best means of detecting all the nice points of the phenomena. The Government parties, sent out to different stations along the line of the total eclipse, will also be provided with the means of taking, in such large telescopes, photographic impressions of the phe-nomena at their various stages. These photographs can be studied at leisure, and, in connection with the impressions left on the memory of the observers, will serve to determine very important questions as to the constitu-tion of the sun. Besides these usual means of observation, comparatively now instruments for detecting polarized light, and for determining the chemical constitution of the sun, and of the corona and red protuberances, will be employed. The spectroscope is the important instrument for making this curious chemical analysis of a distant object. Will it be possible to convey to the general reader a clear idea of the principle of this instrument, so that he can realize its far-reaching

Sir Isaac Newton placed a triangular prism of glass in the path of a solar beam, and obtained the clongated spectrum of the sun, consisting of the rainbow colors from the red to the violet. Dr. Wollaston subsequently discovered a number of Cark lines crossing this spectrum at right angles to the direction in which the different colors were dispersed. Fraunhofer, an emiuent German optician, looked at these dark lines in the spectrum through a small telescope properly mounted for the purpose. He found their number vastly increased, but their arrangement in the several parts of the prismatic spectrum perfectly uniform and constant for each particular line. He designated the particular lines and their positions in the solar spectrum by the letters of the alphabet, A. B. C. D. &c. Thus, the position of the line D, for ex ample, is as definitely known to scientific men as the line at the end of three inches on a foot rule. These dark lines in the solar spectrum are called the Fraunhofer ines. The cause of these dark lines has been discovered, and thence has arisen the construction of that wonderful

instrument the spectroscope.

It consists of an arrangement for passing a flat beam of light through one or several prisms In succession, and tion viewing the resulting spectrum through a small telescope attached to the apparatus. A divided scale is seen at the same time by which the position and dis-tances of the Fraunhofer lines are measured. Now, if we light a match before the prism, and observe its spectrum, we shall find it continuous, that is from red to violet there is no gap, there are no dark lines. But if we burn something which does not give a perfectly white light, something containing some of the metals, we shall find certain very bright colored lines exactly in the posttion on the scale occupied by some of the dark lines of the solar spectrum. This observation is the germ of Kirchoff's discovery, which has led to the application of the spectroscope to the most refined chemical analysis. opposite. The importance of these observations was that It is found that the vapors of metals and gases generally, absorb those rays of the spectrum which the same vapors and gases themselves emit.

By numerous, precise, and oft-repeated experiments, the following laws have been established: I. When solid or liquid bodies are incandescent, they

rive out continuous spectra. II. When a solid or liquid body reduced to a state of gas, or any gas itself, burns, the spectrum consists of bright colored lines only; and these bright lines are differ-

ent, both in color and position, for different substances. III. When light from a solid or liquid passes through a gas, the gas absorbs or neutralizes those particular rays of light of which its own spectrum consists.

We are now prepared to understand, by means of these laws, what is the cause of those dark lines in the solar spectrum. The intensely heated solid or liquid body of the sun would send us a continuous spectrum, with no dark lines in it; but these rays of the spectrum have to pass through the flaming gas of his photosphere, which contains the vapors of various metals or other elements suspended in it. These vapors enforce their usual tribute from the rays of the continuous spectrum, which, therefore, arrives in the instrument despoiled of certain lines of light in the different colors. On the other hand, if we could receive the spectrum from the gas itself (and the spectroscope is so arranged as to do this also), we should have those same dark lines lit up with brilliant lines corresponding both in color and position to the elements from which they come. It is in this way that the rose-colored projections have been ascertained to send us precisely the bright lines of hydrogen in the regular spaces belonging to the spectrum of this

Among the instruments to be used and observed are the barometer, thermometer, and hygrometer, to determine the general atmospheric effects resulting from the obscuration of the sun.

element.

A WEDDING PARTY DISPERSED.

A WEDDING PARTY DISPERSED.

An event occurred near one of our city churches on Sunday, which, although public, has since been kept very quiet. It appears that the daughter of a well-known lady living on Broadway had been keeping company with a popular young groceryman. The old lady objected to and repeatedly forbade her daughter from associating with the young man. But the young lady's affections were centered in the grocery-keeper, and all attempts to dislodge that love or dissunde her from her purpose were as naught. The old lady soon became convinced of this fact, and determined to prevent any intercourse between her daughter and her lover by force and violence, if not otherwise. For a while she succeeded in her object. The parties were plighted for marriage in November, but the girl urged a change of the day, and named Sunday last. She thought "the quicker, the better," and believed by this means she could deceive the old lady. The bridegroom had some cards printed, announcing the proposed marriage, and for the purpose of inviting a few friends to be present. The daughter indiscreetly allowed one of them to lay around loose, and it fell into the mother's hands. The parent became greatly excited. She prepared for the emergency. The daughter left her home on Sunday afternoon, met her lover and friends at the house of an acquaintance, and at once proceeded toward the church to be made one. As they neared the edifice they were met by the infuriated most routhess manner, and by her conduct dispersed the lampty gathering as effectually as a bombshell would a crowd in an enemy's camp. The party and wedding verce effectually howen in the most routhess manner, and by her conduct dispersed the lampty gathering as effectually as a bombshell would a crowd in an enemy's camp. crowd in an enemy's camp. The party and wedding were effectually broken up, and the mother carried the daughter home in triumph. [Albany Knickerbocker.

It is lunderstood that Nubar Pasha has at at a panderstood that Nathar Fasha has at gth succeeded in his negotiations with France in red to the abolition of the Consular Courts in Egypt, I the establishment of local international courts. The currence of England, Austria, and Italy, had already in secured. The only obstacle now to be overcome is jealousy of the Porte, which, while ready to make cossions of this nature to Servia and Wallachia, is not ally well disposed toward the plans of Nubar Pasha, ming that its suzerainty has been infringed by the yet dispancing at the property of the proper ing the total cellpse, was grand beyond description. A | direct diplomatic action of Egypt in this matter,

CORRESPONDENCE.

PROSPECTIVE EARTHQUAKES-A NEW ALARM-THREE YEARS WITH THE FEEJEES-SUFFER-

INGS OF AN AMERICAN SAILOR.
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] LIMA, June 28.—The people of Peru are all greatly agitated just now over the predictions of a German astronomer living in Valparniso. He has prophesied the coming August, three terribly severe shocks of an earthquake, on the 9th, 10th and 11th of August, and that Lima and Callao will be partially destroyed, and the 30th of September, Chili will be destroyed, and the 30th of October, Callao and Lima will be utterly submerged and destroyed. He bases his prediction upon some startling comet and meteoric collision, and his words have greatly frightened the residents of both Lima and Callao. It is said he forefold the visitation of San Francisco and London. England, by the earthquake, and people who laughed at his prophesy were sobered when the earthquakes really did visit those cities as he foretold, and began to think that the prophet was a veritable one, and could foretell coming events. There are plenty of foreigners who believe his predictions in regard to Peru will be fulfilled to the very letter, and some are even making preparations to remove from Lima and Callao, and escape the inevitable destruction. To give weight to the astronomer's prophesy, an astrologer in London has foretold the same event, and given the same months as the German prophet, but not the days of the month. To a people so ignorant, superstitions and easily frightened as the Peruvians, this forthcoming destruction seems horrible; and on the streets, in the houses, in the shops, and churches, even, you hear nothing else talked about. Even the priests are reading Latin prayers to avert the threatening calamity, and the women are beseeching their brothers, hasbands and fathers to remove with them from the danger that impends. I was greatly amused, last Saturday morning, at seeing and hearing an old crone, who sells fruit in one of the streets of Lima, and whose stand is beside the crumbling stone steps of the cathedral. She had evidently just heard of the threatened destruction of Lima and her apple-stand, and she was muttering prayers, imploring Divine aid and selling fruit in the same breath in a most laughable manner. Her manner of speech and gesture could not be correctly portrayed on paper, but, described as well as I cau, she went on something in this style: "For the love of God, don't send the earthquake; two cents a-piece. Signor; don't destroy this beautiful city; five for a media, Signora, and spare the good Cathelies, and the good Archbishop; buy some nice oranges, Signorita's we will offer thee many prayers, oh! Virgin Mary; here's your nice fine bananas; spare us, Holy Mother!" &c. &c. And all this gibberish, spoken in the same breath, and without a pause, and with the most Spanish emphasis and grimace, made a most ludicrous effect up prophesy were sobered when the earthquakes really did visit those cities as he foretold, forthcoming United States Ambister in Linia and the American Consul for Callao. We have heard that a former Callao resident has obtained the position, but as he was very unpopular while living here, people here are unwilling to believe that he is sent as Consul until they have satisfactory proof by next steamer. Mr. Sartori, acting Consul at present, is an American, and has been in the office many years, and every one living in Callao is anxious to have him re-

By the American ship Kate Davenport, arrived in Callao Bay from Valparaiso, came an American cap tain, Capt. French, on his way home to join his fam ily, whom he has neither seen nor heard from in three years. The narration of his sufferings would need any heart, and yet the poor man, helpless ily, whom he has neither seen nor heard from in three years. The narration of his sufferings would melt any heart, and yet the poor man, helpless almost, and paralyzed, neither complains, nor selicits charity. Capt. French was in command of a schooner, and was loading cocoanut oil at an island called Sarage, one of the Fejee Islands in the Pacific. Capt. French had very nearly finished loading, and had a fine full cargo of tortouse shells and oil, and had been in constant communication with the savages on the island, as they had always been considered perfectly friendly. Suddenly, early one morning, as he was walking his deck, talking to a boat load of natives who had just come on board with tortoise shells, he was struck on the back of his head with a hatchet, and felled to the deck. Before he could spring to his feet he was set upon by the savages, stabbed in seventeen places, mostly on his back and head, his leg broken in two places, and his right arm stabbed through and through. The savages then left him for deed, as they supposed, and began to plunder and kill. As he had on board is tuns of tortoise shell, worth about five dollars a pound, the natives descended to the hold to repossess themselves of it. Finding liquor, they soon all got beastly drunk, during which time a friendly white man, living on the islands, took the insensible form of the captain in his canoe, and paddled to his own hut. Here his wounds were dressed as well as form of the captain in his canoe, and paddled to his own hut. Here his wounds were dressed as well as could be done, and he was kept secreted for several own but. Here his wounds were dressed as well as could be done, and he was kept secreted for several days, the natives all supposing he had been rolled overboard by some one of their number in charge of the schooner. The white man was alone on Savage Island, and a kind of chief among the cannibals, and he felt as if his own life was in great danger whenever it might be found out that Capt. French was in his hut. He took him very cantiously, therefore, at night, and conveyed him to another island, one of the Feejee Islands also. Here he left him lying on the beach, and surrounded by savages hostile to all foreigners, yet not cannibals. Strange as it may seem, these natives, finding a man insensible, covered with bruises, and lying for dead, took him in, cared for him, and bound up his wounds. After a terrible fever and stuper of many weeks, he recovered his reason, and on asking after the fate of his schooner he was informed that his men were dead and the schooner chopped up and spili up by the natives. After this, for three years, he was kept on this island to act as a kind of servant to the chief and do any act that they might impose. His labors, however, were not arduous, as his right arm was paralyzed and useless, and he could not endure the sun on his head, which produced a dizzy, fainting spell, "during which I always prayed to die," he says. At the end of three years an English brig came to the island after cocconnut oil, and Capt. French for the first time met men who spoke English. He was now locked up for fear that he might escape, and in his dark, dreary cell he would often hear the voices of the English crew, asking each other how it happened that there were natives wearing good woolen coats, pants, carrying a revolver, &c. Ail these things were Capt. French's, having been taken from him and the schooner. The a revolver, &c. All these things were Capt. French's, having been taken from him and the schoener. The Chief who owned him constantly wore his (Capt. French's) clothes, and carried his revolver; but Capt. French says: "Though I was nearly naked, having no shoes nor stockings, and only an old pair of pants beside, I never even dared to minmate that the articles were mine, as my life was entirely in their hands." Overhearing one of the boat's crew tell another that the captain of the brig would sail that night. Capt. French made superhuman efforts, and. another that the captain of the brig would sail that night, Capt. French made superhuman efforts, and, disabled as he was, managed to escape and swim to the brig. Here he was comfortably cared for, and arrived at Valparaiso. Arriving there, the American Consul gave him \$5, but said he did not know that he was an American, and sent him on board the American man-of-war. The surgeon on board gave him a pass into the hospital. Here he had brain fever and enlargement of the heart, and was given no taking. But he recovered and meeting Cart. Otic. fover and enlargement of the heart, and was given up to die. But he recovered, and meeting Capt. Otis of the Kate Davenport, he gave him a passage up to Callao on his ship, seeing at once that Capt. French was a gentleman, well raised and sincere. He also wrote for him to his wife and two children, in San Francisco, Capt. French's arm being useless. On his arrival here at Callao Mr. Sartori, the acting consul, buys him a ticket to Panama, and also heads a subscription for him at Callao. To this the American captains all have contributed, and Capt. French can captains all have contributed, and Capt. French will soon be able to see his home once more. He leaves on the steamer of to-day. His sufferings are horrible to relate, and the shock to the nervous system has left him partly paralyzed and almost helpless. It is to be hoped that he may reach San Francisco in safe-ty, and meet with kindness and sympathy; for he is very modest, unassuming man, and does not retail

A NEW RAILROAD IN INDIANA.

THE VINCENNES RAILROAD-AN OLD TOWN-BLACK WALNUT TIMBER-THE RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY-THE CROPS-"HOGGING DOWN" WHEAT.

the Vincennes Railway to Spencer, the county seat of Owen County, has opened to the citizens of Indianapolis an extensive agricultural and mineral region which has heretofore been regarded as a sort of terra incognita. The Road follows the sinuous windings of White River, to escape the semi-mountainous region which borders that stream on either side, and hence is about the crookedest line in the United States. Between here and Spencer it crosses White River four times, on frail modern bridges. When properly ballasted, however, with bridges resting on stone abutments instead of piles, it will be reasonably safe and comfortable. The first point of any importance on the road after leaving Indianapolis is the town of Mooresville, an oldfashioned village of probably 500 inhabitants. It is considerably older than Indianapolis, and at one time was the most important commercial point in Southern Indiana, boasting of the only wholesale dry goods stere in this section of the State. At that time Mooresville ludulged in rose-colored dreams of future greatness and power. Old citizens remember with what contempt the Mooresvillians looked upon the effort to establish a town at this point, and with what derisive laughter they greeted the advertisement of an Indianapolis merchant that he would duplicate Mooresville prices. Great piles of black walnut logs are seen at every rail-Great piles of black walnut logs are seen at every rail the community. road station, and the trains are loaded with them. The

poor farmers, the shiftless dog-and-gun and catfish agricalturists who cut their wheat and leave it to rot in the field for the want of energy enough to build a barn, have discovered a mine of wealth in the walnut timber which grows on their land. Much of the country along the White River bottom contains enough walnut timber to pay for it at a good round price per acre. If the destruction, however, goes on at the present rate, in a few years there will be no walnut thicker than a man's thigh in the country. The knottier a log is the more valuable the timber; and, what seems strange, a hollow log, with but timber; and, what seems strange, a hollow log, with but a thin rim of wood around the hole, is worth more than a solid one, the wood fiber belog more compact and susceptible of a high polish. The logs are "leabbed" in a saw-mull, and then shipped East by rail. Bits is a fine country for grain and stock. In Morgan County, eattle as fine as those of the famous Bine Grass Region of Kentucky are raised. In Owen, large quantities of while are produced. At Gosport, a little town of 1,600 inhabitants, 18,000 hogs were packed last season. This section of country is also rich in mineral wealth. Iron ore, mexhaustible in quantity, abounds, while copper, lead and gold have been found in small quantities. The great wealth of this region, however, is in the valuable building stone. The road, skirting the base of the hills, passes through miles of the finest white limestone. A quarry of black marble, taking the finest polish, and of great value has been discovered in Owen County. Coal of excelbent quality abounds all over this region. An inexhaustible bed of yellow ochre has been found on the farm of Mr. (Calvin Fletcher, near Spences. There is paint enough in this bed to supply the United States for years. Fire-clay is also abundast, and excellent lithographic-stone has been found in many places. Passing a farm near Mooreeville, I saw a herd of swine feeding in a clover-field. The farmers used to give their hogs a start o clover and "finish them in" with corn; but of late years they have learned better. All along this line there is this scason, to use a common expression, "wheat till you can't rest." In Southern Illinois, also, wheat till you can't rest." In Southern Illinois, also, the weak scarcely a spear. There are some peculiarities about the wheat this season. One is the heavy growth of straw, containing sap enough to ripon two crops. This heavy growth has cuabled the crop to resist high winds, which would ordinarily have so lodged and tangled it as to have prevented the reapon trysted crops in the work. And this heav a thin rim of wood around the hole, is worth mere than a solid one, the wood fiber being more compact and sus-

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

EQUAL JUSTICE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Why is it that the noble deed of Midshipman T. Bailey Myers Mason in saving the life of two drowning men is rewarded with a gold medal, publicly presented with imposing ceremony, while not even the name of the deck-hand who jumped overboard and rescued a gentleman struggling in the water half a mile away is printed! A modest little paragraph reporting that such a thing happened appeared in the papers a few days ago and that was the last of it.

New-York, July 27, 1809.

A VOICE FROM THE ORANGEMEN.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The history of the Loyal Orange Assoctation, just gaining a foothold in the United States, is too well known to lovers of liberty to need a review here. It is a Protestant Association, and it aims to protect a It is a Protestant Association, and it aims to protect a peace-loving people from Popish wrongs. It seems very hard, then, that here, in a Protestant country, objections should be made to an Association like this of loyal citizens, and that they should be devied the right of parading the streets of the city, on the alleged ground that the existence of such an organization is "intolerable, unreasonable, and uncalled for."

AN EX-BRO. OF DERRY WALLS.

New-York, July 26, 1869.

PUBLIC SAFETY DEMANDS IT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Why are the New-Haven and Harlem Bailroad companies allowed to run their trains across the without any proper signal to persons who may be passing across their tracks! A few days ago I was in a carriage in One hundred and sixteenth at., and was nearly on the track when I saw the train only a few rods off.

They were running so quietly that I did not hear them, and, owing to rocks and the elevation of their track, it was impossible to see far ahead. Now, I suggest the propriety of causing a bell to be rung or a whistle to be blown every two or three crossings.

MET. E. New-York City, July 28, 1869.

SOUTHWARD HOL

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: I am a shoemaker, but am now on "a strike." I do not generally have work more than seven or eight months in the year. I understand farming, and should like to leave my trade and settle in the South, and actinated as I am. Now, if a company of capitalists would invest in Southern land and sell it to mechanics "on time," and if Northern men could be induced to go South in colonies, as I have seen them leaving Boston for Kansas, it seems to me that their enterprise would be a great benefit to the South and to themselves.

Bonners Couler, Mass. July 1869.

F. H. DURNELL.

Danvers Center, Mass., July, 1809.

A CITY RAILEOAD BENEATH THE SURFACE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The suggestion of a fast railroad through the city seems to be only waiting for some practical plan of construction. Running through New-Haven the cars of construction. Running through New-Haven the cars pass under the cross-streets so much below their level as to give ample space, and at the same time but slightly discommode the residents along its route. The same plan could easily be put in operation in New-York. At the street-crossings from bridges might be constructed, and buildings one or two stories high might be built beside them across the track, shutting out the smoke and preventing any frightening of horses. This plan seems practical, and less expensive than a tunnel.

New-York, July 27, 1869. New-York, July 27, 1869.

EMPTY TITLES-WILL A CHRISTIAN MINISTER SEEK THEM!

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: I was much pleased with the remarks in your issue of the 22d of July, in regard to conferring titles upon Ministers of the Gospel. I have long been opposed to ministers wearing titles, believing as I do

opposed to ministers wearing titles, believing as I do
that it is contrary to the spirit of the Gospel, calculated
to engender pride and vain-glorying, which it is the
object of the Gospel to repress. Moreover, it appears to
me that the command of our Savior—"Be ye not called
Rabbi, for one is your Master, even Christ, and all ye are
brethren"—is a standing prohibition. Believing thus, it
has long been a wonder to me that there has been so
much avidity on the part of clergymen to receive it; and
Lean but have with you that the day is not far distar-I can but hope with you that the day is not far distant when it will be as rare to see a "D. D." as a masted on or dodo. New-York, July 28, 1869.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: If the Irish element in our body politic serves to counterbalance the German, and the Danish, Swedish, Italian, Spanish, Swiss, and French elements in turn offset each other, why would not 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 Chinese be useful to counterbalance the 5,000,000 negroes Chinese be useful to counterbalance the 5,000,000 negroes to whom we have just conceded the rights of fellow-men! Barberians have been imported to this country from Africa without injury to the whites: why, then, should white people hesitate about admitting a few extra thousands of a race superior in intelligence and more industrious than many of the European emigrants who come here! One great effect, too, of their presence here will be to crowd up the white race, as the Chinese will infallibly take the places of the hewers of wood and drawers of water. The Celtic race—at least on the Pacific Coast—seems to exhibit narrow and short-sighted prejudice when it seeks to throw impediments in the way of the immigration of this much-needed and thrifty people.

New York, July 25, 1869.**

FAIR PLAY. Indianapolis, July 18 .- The completion of

New-York, July 26, 1869. HONEST MEN AND POLITICS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: I lately saw an extract from your pa-

per, in which the author complained that the exercise of the elective franchise is monopolized by blakguards, who put in office incompetent, dishonest men, while the honest men of the country stand entirely aloof from public est men of the country stand entirely aloof from public affairs. You consider this a great evil, and on this ground you condemn the honest men. If the members of the press hold these views, why do they not advocate such reforms as may enable the better classes to perform their proper political functions! If a gentleman, as such, now offers himself as a candidate for office, the newspapers unite in denouncing him as a proud and haughty affeteerat; but if a blackguard announces himself as a competitor the papers are at once filled with praises of the great original genius—the self-made man—and his election is assured. Once in office, these reques plunder and abuse all classes alike. We are now suffering all over the country from such legislation, and we shall continue to do so until the press, by honest, intelligent support, enables the educated classes to perform their proper daties, which are indispensable to the political health of the community. LOCAL MISCELLANY. THE ST. ATHANASIUS' MISSION.

One of the greatest elements of success in the

Ritualistic movement in Great Britain has been found in

the untiring labors of the clergy among the poor. Every kind of society for their advancement and for the amelioration of their condition has been organized and worked by them with an energy and a will which have commanded success and gone far to counteract the opposition of their antagonists. Missions, hospitals, convalescent hospitals, orphanages, children's nurseries, refuges for fallen women, homes for old people, penny banks, youths' institutes, workingmen's clubs, &c., have been started in all the large towns and cities of England, and by the good which they accomplish have succeeded in attracting a large amount of sympathy and pecuniary assistance from even those who are strongly opposed to the Ritualistic teachings and practices of their organizers. In its missionary and philanthropic aspect there is much in this movement which appeals to the hearts of the charitable, and the High Church party here, impressed with the successful example of their more advanced friends on the other side of the water, are making great efforts to give to the movement in this country a similar character. Should they succeed in so doing, they will undoubtedly disarm a large portion of the opposition which meets them at every step. Under the patronage of the Bishop of the diocese, and backed by the influence and able assistance of the Rev. Morgan Dix a mission has been established in this city at the corner of Rutgers and Cherry-sts. This locality was chosen as being one where a wide field for missionary work existed; and it so happened that suitable buildings already erected were to be obtained on very easy terms. The Mission of St. Athanasius has now been completely organized for three months, and, although by no means working on the extensive scale which it proposes to itself hereafter, it is already doing a larger amount of good among the poor residents or its early amount of good among the poor residents or its early provided surroundings. Two priests, the Row. It of the point and the Rev. F. Oberly, House and carry on its work, which society the St. Athanasius Mission may indeed be said to be an off-hoot. Through the kindness of Mr. John Hecker, arrangements were made for occupying a large house of his, in which he was born, at No. 58 Rutgers-St., and it is now the Central Mission House. It contains 30 large, airy, well-ventilated, and commodious apartments, including sitting-rooms, sleeping-rooms, sloot-rooms, playing-rooms, Richens, etc. In this building the brothers reside and minister to the bodily warped for the brothers reside and minister to the bodily warped for their Boys' Home and School. They take in homeless lads, keep, clothe, and educate them, and tench them useful trades. They have aircady about 15 boys under their charge; but they have accommodation for 50, and will, as funds come in, admit that number to the Home. At present they have very visoly determined not to undertake the care of more than they are fully able to support and take charge of. In the next house, No. 60 Rutgers-st., the Mission has opened an institution which cannot fail to confer great benefit in poor of the district superintendence of Mrs. Babbit, and has a competent staff of nurses attached to it. For the small charge of three cents per day any poor woman having the chance of a day's work can leave all her children under six years of age at the nursery as she goes to her work in the morning, calling to take them away as she returns home in the evening. Little chairs all about the room, filled with height-eyed, clean-facel little things, playing joyou-ly with one another and the toys exactered around them, bespeak at once the sympathy of the sister. The morning warment of the work in the morning calling to take them away as she returns home in th

THE FRUIT GROWERS' CLUB.

The Fruit Growers' Club held their usual weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. M. Powell presided, and about 25 members were present, including Mr. Fuller, S. E. Todd, Dr. Trimble, T. B. Wakeman, G. Mr. Fuller, S. E. Todd, Dr. Trimble, T. B. Wakeman, G. W. Gregory, H. T. Williams, and Thomas Cavanagh, There was a pleasant display of fruit on the table. Mr. Williams exhibited some Deycenne d'ete, and Early Madeloine pears, and samples of Astakan, Early Harvest, Sweet Bow, Duchess of Oldenburg, and Hawthornden apples, and several varieties of blackberries. Mr. Parry also exhibited different varieties of blackberries. A correspondent wrote to ask the opinion of the Club with regard to an advertisement of a Mr. Best in some Western State of the recipe for renovating trees, and driving insects from fruits. Mr. Fuller and Mr. Gregory had no doubt it was a swindle. Mr. Brewin stated that he had used slaked lime sifted from a basket to drive insects from his rosebushes, and found it very efficient. Mr. Fuller had used lime for evergreens, etc. and it had driven every kind of insect away. Mr. Parry of New-Jersey read an interesting paper on the cultivation of raspberries, strawberries, and blackberries, in which he spoke of the great increase of fruit cultivation, and the serious loss caused to fruit producers by the delay of the trains that carried the article to market. He himself had lost from \$50 to \$30 per day the previous week, through this delay. Mr. Parry's paper was cordially application, the discount manner of the provious week, through this delay. Mr. Parry's paper was cordially applicated, and its publication recommended. Mr. Williams gave a long and interesting account of his fruit-growing experience. He considered the Missouri Mammonth variety of blackberry a humbug and a swindle, and recommended the Dorchester, Kitatinny, and Wilson's Early. Several ladies were present and appeared highly interested. The meeting adjourned till 1 o'clock p. m.

THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Several passenger trains were considerably delayed yesterday morning by the running off the track at East Newark of cars loaded with railroad iron, while backing on to a switch to allow passenger trains close behind to pass. The running of heavy freight trains between passenger trains, which are but a few minutes apart, is at all times open to grave objections, and frequently causes delay, and may at any time be fruitful of calamity. One passenger had a very narrow escape in attempting to get on a train in motion at East Newark; he missed his aim, and performed quite a lively somerset. The track of the Morris and Essex Road has for some time past seemed to be in very bad order, judging by the joling the cars get at two places between the Hackensack and the Passaic Rivers. An opportunity was offered yesterday morning by the delays spoken of above to examine the condition of the track, and the suspicions entertained were confirmed. The attention of the officers of this road is particularly called to the rails about a mile east of the Passaic, and also east of the place where the Morris and Essex leaves the New-Jersey Road, as calling for speedy repair, if another railroad slaughter is to be avoided. at East Newark of cars loaded with railroad iron, while

RAILROAD NUISANCES,

The Grand Jury of the City and County of New-York have made a communication to Mr. Justice Cardozo, sitting in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in which they refer to the destruction caused to life and which they refer to the destruction caused to life and property, owing to the absence of the necessary safe-guards in the vicinity of the various railroad stations in this city. Mr. Justice Cardozo told the Grand Jury that if any case came before them of the nature complained of, involving the destruction of life and property, or either, it would be proper for them to investigate it thoroughly, and that they would receive such help from the District-Attorney as might be necessary.

THE FORGERY OF RAILEOAD STOCK-FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

The following are the particulars of the arrest of a young man, giving the name of George A. Abbott, for having left with Heath & Co., brokers, at No. 15 Broad-st., to be sold, two counterfeit certificates of stock of 100 shares each of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad. He had previously purchased the genuine shares of the same irm; and the counterfeits were so well done that it was almost impossible to detect them from the genuine. Since the committal of the accused to the Tombs it has been ascertained that several other brokers have been been ascertained that several other brokers have been attempted to be victimized in a similar manner. Mr. Charles E. Quimby of No. 15 Broad-st., yesterday made affidavit before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs Police Coart, that on the 10th inst. the accused came to him, in the office of Messrs. Heath, and

Co., and purchased one certificate for one hundred shares of stock, of the par value of \$100 each share, of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad Company, of the date of June 1, 1869, numbered 9,670. The certificate was delivered to the accused on the same day. On the 27th inst. the accused again called and gave to Mr. Quimby what purported to be the same certificate, the form being precisely the same, and the various signatures being well imitated. This was found to be a forgery and a clever copy of the gennine certificate, eling issued to Mesers. Marvin & Co. The Secretary of the Ealirond Company exhibited to the compalainant this original certificate it having been afterward called in and canceled. Augustus Hull, a clerk in the employ of the Cheago, Rock Island and Pacific Railrond Company, testified that he had examined the certificate offered by Abbott to Mr. Quimby, and found it to be forged, he then having the original in his possession canceled. It was his duty to fill up the body of the certificates of stock. The writing is the original was his own, except the words "one hundred" and the figures "100, Wm. B. Bradford of No. '4 Broadway, testified that on or about the 14th inst., the accused delivered to him for sale on account the original certificate exhibited by Mr. Hull, and requested that he purchase 100 shares of Pacific Mail stock, and this he did. The certificate exhibited by Mr. Hull was the same one given deponent by the accused. On this statement of facts Justice Hegan decided to hold the accused for trial. Abbott is a native of New-Hampshire, aged 36. Since his arrest it has been ascertained that Abbott had purchased three single shares of stock of the Michigan Central Railroad, giving the name of E. H. Dodge, J. H. Dodge, and W. Fowle. He had also purchased three other certificates were sfieward sold by Abbott, Michigan Central Railroad, giving the name of E. H. Dodge, J. H. Dodge, and W. Fowle. He had also purchased three other certificates were sfieward sold by Abbott, when arrested, Abbott had in his possession three certificates of stock of the Michigan Central Railroad, giving the name of Robinson, Cox & Co., and the other two for 56 shares eac date of June 1, 1869, numbered 9,670. The certificate was delivered to the accused on the same day. On the 27th

BRUEN, THE MORRIS COUNTY MURDERER.

John Bruen, the lunatic who murdered Wm. Buck, his attempted captor, at Succasunna Plains, N. J., on Friday evening last, is still confined in the Morristown jail, to which he was taken immediately after the deed was committed. The fit of insanity which prompted his remarkable conduct and resulted in the commission of his crime, seems to have exhausted him, and he is now docile, spiritless, and partially sane. The confinement in the cool cells of the jail, and the light diet to which he has been subjected, have aided his recovery, and there

docile, spiritiess, and partially sane. The confinement in the cool cells of the jail, and the light diet to which he has been subjected, have sided his recovery, and there are now strong hopes that he will soon regain entirely the possession of his senses. Bruenis 33 years of age, and has resided all his life with his father, Mr. Alfred Bruen, a carpenter by occupation, and a respected citizen of Madison. He has worked with his father at the trade since he was 10 years of age. About five years ago, while engaged in work upon a house in Madison, he fell from a scaffold, injuring his head, and it is supposed, affecting his mental faculties. Since then he has been at times fasane, the attacks being most frequent in the warm weather. During his paroxysms his conduct has been so violent that his father has been compelled to look him up in a strong room, constructed in the upper part of the house for the special purpose. After recovery from the attacks, which have saidom lasted more than a week, he has been mild and well disposed, although his mind has been mild and well disposed, although his mind has been mild and well disposed, although his mind has been moliceably weak and undecided.

On the morning of Friday he begged his father to let him to take a trip up the railroad. He was refused and desired to remain at the time to work in the garden. He consented, with reluctance, and the cider Brane had scarcely got out of sight when John threw down his hoe and ran swiftly to the railroad depot. After having ridden to the station at Morristown he was put off nyon the platform, when he commenced an indiscriminate attack upon the boys and men who were congregated there, knocking them down and scattering them right and left. The mail wagon, of which he took possession, was obtained by knocking down the mail messenger, leaving him senseless. At the Post-Office he attacked Postmaster Vance and the clerks, giving each a severe beating. After he had left the building, Mr. Vance procured a warrant for his given and the clerk h

On Wednesday evening Mr. John A. Oxley, a brewer, residing at No. 23 Union-st., Brooklyn, entered the Florence Saloon, at the south-east corner of Broadway and Houston-st., leaving his horse and light-wagen standing in front of the door. During his absence two Standing in Fort of the door. During his absolute two Eighth Ward thieves, William Temple and William H. Clements, leaped into the wagon and drove away. Yesterday morning officer Oidend of the Twelfth Precinct saw the men driving out of Central Park, and as they acted unspiciously he called on them to stop. Temple leaped from the wagon and escaped. Clements was taken into custody, and as he could give no good account of himself from the wagon and escaped. Clements was taken into custody, and as he could give no good account of himself or the property, he was committed by Justice Kelly at the Fifty-seventh-st. Police Court. At a later hour Temple was arrested by Detective Tully at No. 4 Amity-st. He confessed that he and Clements had taken the horse and wagon, but said they were drunk at the time, and had merely taken it as a lark for the purpose of giving some female acquaintance a ride. Later in the day Clements was taken before Justice Hogan at the Tombs, and by him remanded to Police Headquarters, in order thas Detective Tully may obtain additional evidence against him.

CITY MISSIONS.

The New-York City Mission held its monthly meeting on Wednesday evening in the Rose Hill Methodist Episcopal Church. Several of the City Missionaries narrated incidents of their labors in the 1st, 6th, and 13th Wards among wanderers and sailors, and abandoned men and women—beggars through their victous conducts and illustrated the power of Christian philanthropy in rescuing the fallen, and raising them up to hope and self-support. Mr. Louis E. Jackson briefly reviewed the history of the Churches and Missions of the city; showed the progress of benevolent effort, and gave the general results of the Mission works. The Rev. George J. Mingens spoke of the grand design of the Mission to carry saivation to the people, to all sorts and conditions of mengave several touching incidents of the practical results of mission work, and showed an enlargement of operation among the German population. In the statistical tables given of the month's labors, we find the following figures: 38 missionares, II missions, 8 Sabbath schools, 250 meetings, 12 open-air services, 10,231 missionary visits, 150 secretaries and 450 persons aided, \$250 given to the worthy poor, 100,000 tracts distributed. men and women-beggars through their victous conducts

PROBABLE SUICIDE OF A GERMAN CHEMIST. For a considerable time past Rudolph Mans, a well-known chemist, has boarded at No. 252 Broome-st. Yesterday afternoon he failed to make his appearance, and on trying his door the inmates found it fastened. and on trying his door the inmates found it fastened. No response to the repeated ealls being made, the door was burst open. Mr. Mans was found in bed, apparently lifeless. A physician was called, and on examination found Mr. Mans to be dead. A vial containing a small quantity of strychnine was found on the table in the room, and it is conjectured that the deceased had swallowed a quantity of the poison. For a short time past he had been drinking to excess, and it is probable that he took the poison while laboring under an attack of delirium tremens. Coroner Rellins was informed of the occurrence, and will hold an inquest to-day. Dr. John Beach will make a post mortem examination, to ascer-Beach will make a post mortem examination, to ascer-tain the actual cause of death. Deceased was a native of Germany, aged 24 years.

INQUESTS.

Coroner Keenan yesterday held an inquest at the First ave. Police Station over an infant found in the alley way of No. 70 Third-st. Nothing relative to the parentage of the child was ascertained ... Also, over Catharine Ryan, aged 40, who died at No. 57 Baxter-st, from in-temperance... Coroner Rollins held an inquest at No. 209 West Twenty-sixth-st, over Mrs. Catharine Rogers, who West Twenty-sixth-st. over Mrs. Catharine Regers, whe died from burns received on the 11th inst., from the explosion of kerosene oil. Mrs. Regers wishing to light a fire in the stove poured some oil from a can on the fame. The oil blazed up, and ignifing 'that in the can, an explosion followed. The burning oil was thrown over the clothing of Mrs. Regers, who was instantly enveloped in fiames and dreadfully burned. Mrs. Regers was a native of Ireland, age 22. Also, at Believue Hospital, John Green, a gas-fitter, formerly employed at Forty-second-st. and Second ave., on the 24th of May, while at work, he fell through a hatchway and received a fracture of the spine and other injuries, causing his death on Wednesday night.

SHOOTING IN A SECOND-AVE. CAR.

Shortly before 1 a. m. yesterday, while a party of unknown men were returning from a pic-nic at Jones's Wood in a Second ave. car, when near the intersection of Second-ave, and Thirty-ninth-st, an altercation took place between some of them with reference to the took place between some of them with reference to the occupancy of a seat. Blows were exchanged, when two of the number jumped from the car and fired at those inside. One pistol shot took effect in the right shoulder of Patrick II. Sullivan, a cooper, residing at No. 242 Johnst., Brooklyn, and lodged in the neck, causing a dangerous wound. The assailants then fled. The wounded man was removed to the East Thirty-fifthst. Police Station, where he was attended by Dr. Ranney, and then removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Many of the streets leading from Broadway, and that pertion of the great thoroughfare lying in the Fourteenth Ward, have been infested recently with dis-reputable women. Capt. Walsh on Monday night ordered